

THE CITY.

They do neither pile it nor weed in the City of the Dead.
In the city where they sleep away the hours;
Not they lie, while others range
Under night and summer change,
And a hundred happy whistles of flowers,
So they neither weep nor sigh,
And the day is like the night,
For their vision is of other kind than ours.

They do neither sing nor sigh,
In that hush of life and death;
Where the strows have grasses growing cool and
And they rest within their bed,
Leaving all their thoughts unsaid,
Because release better far than sob or song.
So they neither sing nor sigh,
Through the robin's heart,
Though the leaves of autumn march a million
Strong.

There is only rest and peace
In the City of the Dead.
From the feelings and the words "neath the sun,
And the wings of the wind
But but gently in the breeze,
Making music to the sleepers' ears.
There is only rest and peace;
And to them it seems like rest;
For they have seen and know that life is done.
—Richard E. Burton in The Century.

A MEMORY LESSON.

I was sitting in my room in The Free Press building the other day, working hard with my foot on the desk, when the door opened and I looked up. There stood a hand on each of the door knobs, a most disreputable looking fellow, a man, I sized him up instantly as a drunkard and made up my mind that I would not work me for twenty-five cents.

"In this was wrong, as it shows how a person should be slow in coming to an opinion about an unknown fellow creature. He wanted only ten cents."

"Say, mister," he said, "you don't happen to have ten cents you could spare?"

"You have struck it the first time. I don't."

"Say, mister, I haven't had anything to eat for twenty-four hours."

"Then why in the old, Harry don't you go and have dinner? They set up some good meals at the first class hotels in this town."

"Ah, do they? Now commercial travelers have told me that they can't get a decent meal in this city. I'll have the difference with you. Make it five cents, please."

"I can't keep myself in larger and so don't intend to try to supply with beer my tramp that comes along."

"The fellow really come in and sat down. I see you are mistaken. In my character I have never tasted a drop of liquor in my life. I was at one time in one of the best wholesale houses in this town, but was ruined by my desire for improvement. I was often warned that I was taking the wrong course, but, alas, I did not see my error until it was too late. I saw my comrades used to take a glass of beer now and then, and go to the base, tall glasses and be out nights, but I stuck to study and you see what I am."

"I was a little bewildered at this. It seemed to be reversing the preconceived notion I had on the subject, and I weakly accepted the fellow to proceed."

"Yes, I am now an excellent example of the wisdom of taking a wrong course. My beer-drinking companions are pointed to as model citizens, while I am practically a tramp."

"How did it happen?"

"Well, the following stroke was the memory lesson. I had naturally a good memory, and my firm told me that if I learned to speak French they would send me to Paris as their agent there. I jumped into French and was advised to take memory lessons, so that was a great help in acquiring a language."

"And was it?"

"In a way—yes. You know how they strengthen the memory, I suppose?"

"No. Never heard of it, could be done."

"Well, the first thing they do is they make you swear an awful oath you will never divulge any of the methods, and then you have to sign a bond to that effect with a heavy penalty attached."

"Then if I were you I would not tell anything about it. I don't care to know."

"Oh, that's all right. I can plead that I have forgotten all about the oath. That is one of the benefits of the memory system. You can forget anything so easily. Yes, sir. Now if you would to lend me \$2 I would very likely forget all about it before I was through."

"You wish me?"

"I am sure. In that way the system is very valuable. Now to show you a few things that work. My girl says—"

"Oh, you have a girl then?"

"That's dear fellow, lad."

"I suppose if I have brought up and read."

"Didn't matter in the least. I assure you. You see I can forget it right away."

"Well, about the system?"

"Yes, you had forgotten. What were we talking about?"

"You said your girl's name was—"

"Exactly. My girl's name was—"

"How his brother wrangled up and he said to himself, 'alright.'"

"Oh, I dress—dressmaker—thread—spool—cotton—cotton mill—spinner—bobbin—saw—Robert—Robert. That's it. Her name was Robert—nice girl, too."

"What was her last name?"

"Her last name? Let me see. Here I told you the same sort of an audible rhyme story and named, 'Robert—Robert—Peb—bobbins—cotton—factory—mill—mills. That's it again. Mills is the name. Miss Mills. Let's see; what did I say her first name was? Girl—dress—dressmaker."

"Never mind going over that again. You said her name was Robert."

"Mills?"

"You're right, Robert Mills. Awfully nice girl, too. She lives in Windsor. Know her?"

"No, I don't."

"Well, she's lost to me forever. I don't know that it matters now. I have raised the money to pay the ferry fare, and if I had it I might wish to spend it otherwise."

"I don't doubt it. How did the separation come about?"

"Memory system did it. I suppose you understand the system now?"

"I can't say that I do."

"Well, you see, you corral any word you want to remember."

"I have heard of corraling an animal, but—"

"Same thing, my boy, same thing. You get a word up in a corner, so that it can't escape you. That is where the system comes in so good in learning French. Now, for instance, supposing you want the French for water. You corral the two words together. Water makes you think of whisky, doesn't it?"

"Natural combination."

"Of course, it is. Now whisky makes

you think of drunk. A man who is addicted to drink naturally neglects his business and runs in debt."

"Quite correct."

"Then drink recalls debt, see? Well, a man who is in debt owes everybody, doesn't he?"

"If they are foolish enough to trust him—yes."

"Very well, then, there you have it. Water—whisky—drunk—debt—owes—can't pay. Now, to put this system to every day use, supposing your wife gave you a letter to post."

"You may as well suppose something probable while you're at it. She wouldn't do it. She knows I'd forget it."

"Well, I'm just supposing a case. You remember that you have forgotten what your wife told you to do. You say wife—calls—recall—money—time—money—time. So you think of time—time makes you think of a slugging match."

"What's that?"

"Why a fight where they call 'time.' The match suggests betting. There you are at 'bet.' Betting is against the law, so you have law. But betting is only against the letter of the law, the statute is not enforced, so you have letter and then you go and post it."

"Wonderful. Still it seems to me that it would be easier to remember the letter itself than go through all that."

"So it would if you were not a victim of this system, but once that gets a hold on you you can't remember anything unless you corral the words. That's how I came to lose my situation."

"Oh! How did that happen?"

"Well, a man by the name of—of—here he murmured a lot of words to himself, and then he kept repeating, 'said.' 'Said' by the name of Smith, telephoned me to tell my boss as soon as he came in, to call him up. There is the telephone. That suggested 'ring,' ring naturally brought to my mind 'alderman.'"

"How is that? I don't see that."

"Why the alderman always form rings and the fellow who wants to get anything has to pay the ring."

"You don't tell me?"

"Fast. Well, ring shows that a man is a fool who expects things to be otherwise; fast suggests idiot; idiot suggests asylum; asylum, prison; a prison is a workshop; a workshop must have a blacksmith shop; such a shop must have a smith, and there you are. Well, when the boss came in I went up to him working on the corral and said: 'Ring—alderman—fool—idiot—but before I got to prison I was kicked into the street.'"

"That was unfortunate. Why didn't you go back and explain?"

"I haven't started out to do so, but I always forgot it before I could get there."

"And I suppose that because you lost your situation you lost your girl?"

"Oh, no. I had forgotten about that. Glad you reminded me. No, that was a case of a good corral going wrong. It sometimes does that. I went over to see her and was working the corral for all this way. When I got there I ran it this way: 'Girl—dress—dressmaker—thread—needle—pins—pinafare Josephine.'"

"I don't see how you got that last word."

"Why Josephine is the principal character in 'Pinafare,' you know. Well, when I met her I said, 'Hello, Josephine,' and she thought I was thinking of another girl, and then it was all day with me. You see, I should have gone on 'spools from thread' and instead of that when a man gets on needles you can't tell at what girl you will bring up."

"Well, I am sorry for you. I have been very much interested in your case. I never knew there were any memory systems in existence. Here is half a dollar for your trouble."

"I am very much obliged to you, I assure you. Won't you come out and have something?"

"Oh, thank you. I never drink."

"Oh, that's so. Neither do I. I had forgotten. You see I forgot everything."

"That's all right; good by."

I noticed on looking out of the window that he didn't forget to go into the saloon on the corner—Luka Sharp in Detroit Free Press.

Remedy for Lightning Stroke.
During the heavy rain storm at Winona the residence of Police Officer Bambeck was struck by lightning and the family narrowly escaped death. The bolt struck the chimney, completely demolishing it, and following the stove pipe down into the room, thence passing through the floor into the room above, where the floor was badly torn up, and several pieces of furniture were broken. Mrs. Bambeck was sick in bed, and was not affected except through fright. Her 3-year-old son had both legs badly burned and one shoe torn completely from his foot. Mrs. Bambeck's young sister of 11 years stood near the path of the bolt. She was knocked senseless and both her legs badly burned. It was thought she was dead, but the neighbors carried her into the yard and buried her. The method is always employed in that part of the city in case of a person struck by lightning, and the people have great faith in its withdrawing the electricity from the system. Both the injured are doing well.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A Dreamer Boy's Career.
Rev. Albert C. White, of Amesbury, who enlisted in the late war when 9 years and 20 days old, is said to have been the youngest soldier of the whole army. He often walked twenty miles a day, and it was his duty to beat the taps at night. His father was a lieutenant in the same company, and accompanied him on his rounds at night to keep him from falling asleep.

He must have been handsome as well as young, as the following amusing story would show: He once met three women of whom he begged some milk. One was a beautiful southern girl about 18, who with an elderly woman supported a decrepit colored woman. They willingly filled his three canteens and charged a kiss each for them, but White says the youngest one took a dozen—Springfield Republican.

Diphtheria for Fishing.
There are somewhat startling rumors of the prevalence of measles and diphtheria among school children. The feelings of the small boys in regard to the matter may be gathered from the following dialogue overheard between two shock headed ones yesterday:

"Say, I heard school was going to be closed because there is diphtheria amongst the scholars?"

"Is that so? Bully! There is great sucker fishing in the Susquehanna above the foot bridge. Diphtheria is an awful disease, ain't it?"

"You bet. Let's go and get some lines and hooks. I tell you, I'm 'fraid of that diphtheria.'—Binghamton Republican.

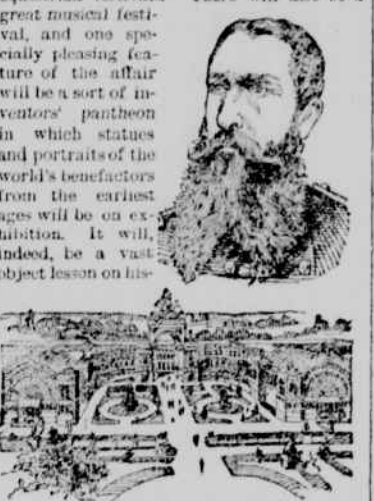
BELGIUM'S EXPOSITION.

THE INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY TO WHICH WE ARE INVITED.

King Leopold II Patronizes It—Great Preparations—A Rich Country—Powerful Little Kingdom—Remarkable Farming and Great Success in the Arts.

Little Belgium has her tinings in the way of an international exposition, and in accordance with the rule that little people like big names, the Belgians call it the "Great International Concourse of Sciences and Industries." As it is now thirty-seven years since these great world shows began—with the Crystal Palace of London in 1851—and as each country has had the benefit of the experience of all who went before it, Belgium expects to have a magnificent display. Owing to the close relations of the two nations and her manufacturing greatness, England has the largest place in the exposition next to Belgium. The formal opening has already taken place under the auspices of Leopold II and his royal highness the Count of Flanders, but the reporters tell us that the display will not be complete before the middle of June.

It is a fact worth noting that the original "crystal and iron palace" idea, which was to a great extent the design of Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's husband, has been followed in nearly all subsequent expositions; the United States first departed from it to a great extent in the various annexes to the centennial buildings, and now Belgium has provided entirely different structures, chiefly of brick, stone and iron. They will, however, be larger than those of any previous international exposition, and will occupy, with the accompanying spaces, about a hundred acres. The brick and iron buildings will be temporary, but an enormous and permanent stone structure is nearly completed. Part of the proceedings will strike American visitors as a little out of our usual line, as an immense lottery has been authorized by the government, and there will be religious and equestrian festivals. There will also be a great musical festival, and one specially pleasing feature of the affair will be a sort of "inventors' pavilion," in which statues and portraits of the world's benefactors from the earliest ages will be on exhibition. It will, indeed, be a vast object lesson on history.



BRUSSELS EXPOSITION—LEOPOLD II.
tory and pictorial display of man's material progress from the time when he dug excellent roots with his fingers and buried a cavity in a log for a canoe to these days when steel and steam are the motors of a true golden age. The United States has honored the invitation to participate by an appropriation of \$30,000, and the Hon. John Bigelow has accepted the presidency of the American commission. Among its associates are Gen. John M. Schofield, commander of the department, including New York, Hon. Carl Schurz, Albert Bierstadt, the artist; Whitehead Reid, Surgeon General Hammond and Gen. John Newton. The central position of Belgium, between England, France and Germany, makes this a rare opportunity for the exhibition of those articles in which Americans excel.

It appears to be a law of nature for long habit has made it seem so that the people of each country have certain specialties in which they excel all other nations. When certain arts are long practiced and the people become born with inherited aptitudes for those arts and even with fancies naturally deft in such work. We therefore feel a curiosity as to the lines of Belgium specialties, not only as to what American visitors will see there, but what our exhibitors will be able to recommend to the Belgians. It goes without saying that Americans vastly excel all other peoples in agricultural tools and machinery as well as in that class of minor conveniences known as "Yankee notions," that the French have the reputation for delicate fabrics and little articles of taste, while the British are composed to excel in those products requiring massive strength and solidity, as the Japanese do at the opposite extreme of minute work. Similarly Belgium led the world for 40 years in the manufacture of fine clothing, and even now her lace and linens, carpets and damasks make the names "Belgian and Brussels" household words in all civilized lands. The perfection of Belgium work in whatever the people devote themselves to is proverbial, the efficiency of the government, the perfection of agriculture and the general comfort and exemption from taxation of the people are well known, and special reforms in all kinds.

Belgium is but one-third as large as the state of Indiana, yet in its 11,372 square miles live nearly 6,000,000 people who own 400,000 horses, 1,500,000 cattle and nearly 1,000,000 sheep, and who produce annually \$5,000,000 worth of coal, and vast quantities of iron, zinc and other metals, besides a lavish abundance of all the necessities of life except tropical products. Only one-fourteenth of the whole area is unfit for cultivation, and though the soil was originally light and sandy, they have made it so fertile by the use of manure, so that the productivity which is the wonder of the world. Despite the dense population they produce grain for export, the annual crop of wheat often exceeding 40,000,000 bushels, while the crops of rye, oats and root products are generally more than sufficient for home consumption. There are very few large farms, and nearly all the land is owned in little tracts of four, six or eight acres, each cultivated by the owner and his family with spade, hoe and rake. Flax is fostered as a national specialty, and the annual crop averages a value of \$10,000,000. Grasses are cultivated to such a success that a single acre sustains three of the heaviest Belgian cattle. The product of sugar beets and other roots is surprising. In addition they have many manufacturing towns and noted mineral springs. The people are about half Walloons, of French descent, and half Flemings, of German descent, so that country dialects are rather corrupt, but all the educated people and those of the large towns speak French. The revenue of the government averages about \$40,000,000 a year, and the expenditures a little less. Most of the people are Roman Catholics.

Electricity for Wine.
Winemakers are experimenting with electricity. It is said that if an electric current is sent through a barrel of wine the liquid loses its rawness, gains in bouquet, and in every way takes on the qualities that used to come only with years of age.—Chicago Herald.

A KING IN SWEETS.

Claus Spreckels and His Big Check That Astonished Philadelphia.

We have heard of ice kings, and earl kings and silver kings, and of late years we have been hearing about sugar kings. Mr. Claus Spreckels is the great sugar king of the Pacific coast, and Mr. Spreckels may be much more correctly spoken of as made of shekels than of sugar. Mr. Spreckels is turning the heads of the Philadelphians just now by his preparations to erect a mammoth sugar refinery in that city. He deposited a check in a bank there the other day that, in the language of the slang of the period, "just paralyzed" the officials of the bank he honored with his patronage. It was for \$400,000 odd.

Mr. Spreckels was born in the city of Hanover, Germany, and secured but little education, but came to America about 1840. He started business in Church street, New York, as a retail grocer. At the time he made an impression upon those who knew him that he was a man of extraordinary business shrewdness and thrift. Soon after the gold fever broke out in California in '49 Spreckels went out there and engaged in the grocery business. He made large profits and quickly accumulated capital. Combining with several of his brothers he bought a quarter interest in a brewery. This was the foundation of his large fortune. Then he went into sugar refining. He now controls the sugar trade of the Pacific coast.

Here is a very graphic description of Mr. Spreckels as he appeared in 1885. It is taken from a June 7, 1885, San Francisco letter: "Personally Spreckels is not a man who would attract attention in a crowd, but seated in his office he gives the impression of a man of wonderful shrewdness and strength. He is of medium height, compactly built, with a broad forehead, and a pair of eyes that are clear and bright. He has the face of a typical German, with high cheek bones, fair skin, and blue eyes of the fatherland. His eye is clear as that of a young man, and his skin, though browned by exposure, is also clear and healthy. He is round-bellied, and his hair is covered with a thick growth of hair rapidly changing from gray to white. This is the only indication of his years. He has the alert look and movement of a man of 50, and in his steady blue eyes is a look which goes far to reveal his character. It expresses a large reserve of cunning and tact, and some of his glances might almost be called furtive. In speech he is impulsive, showing his hot temper. Any one would recognize his nationality at once, as he speaks with a pronounced German accent and finds difficulty in clearly enunciating many words. But he always seems to know exactly what he wants to say, and is seldom betrayed into any ill considered expressions of opinion."

When Spreckels was poor he married a German girl who was employed as a domestic in the family of a large eastern sugar refiner. His family relations are understood to be very pleasant. Mr. and Mrs. Spreckels have four sons and a daughter. Their children have had every advantage in education, and the daughter is very accomplished. The sons are all hardworking young men of polished address and have traveled a great deal in Europe. The father and mother, however, it is said, do not aspire to shine in high life. Mr. and Mrs. Spreckels visit their old associates and leave it for their children to mingle with California millionaires.

A few years ago an unpleasant incident occurred to mar the comfort of the Spreckels family. The young's life was saved by some books which he had in his arms. Mr. Spreckels' interest in Hawaii is very considerable, consisting not only of sugar interests, but also in the King of Hawaii, to which the king's fortunes do not seem more rapidly than they have during the past few years it is probable that Mr. Spreckels' loan will prove a permanent investment.

Dr. Edwin Hamilton Davis.
The distinguished archeologist who recently died in the city of New York, Dr. Edwin Hamilton Davis, was well known to all those who have been interested in the researches which have been made from time to time in the valley of the Ohio and Mississippi among the mounds. For fifteen years Dr. Davis was engaged in the work of exploring, and the result of his labors he embodied in his book, "Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," which was the first volume published of the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge.

Dr. Davis was born in Ohio in 1811, and was graduated from Kenyon college, in that state, in 1833. In 1837 he received his medical degree at Cincinnati, and practiced in Chillicothe until 1849, when he was called to fill the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the old New York Medical college. His term of practice in the city of New York extended over a period of thirty years.

An Enlarged Vocabulary Needed.
The teacher needs an ever enlarging vocabulary. The pupil's use of words and idioms depends largely upon the teacher's use thereof. The teacher who never uses a new word, who never expresses himself in an untried way, will not develop his pupils in the use of many words, will not impart a love for the discriminating use of words. Without a special study of one's self, one would be surprised to find how completely he has ceased to enlarge his vocabulary. It needs feeding for growth as much as a lad of 15. One's style must be given new words. One does not need to be searching for strange words; they should rather be avoided, but does not need to search for words that are new, but merely for those that are new to him.

Extemporaneous speakers who remember their experiences in having an address reproduced by a stenographer, especially if they studied all its weakness, know very well what we mean when we say that the teacher before the class needs especially to introduce into his own speech words to which he has not accustomed himself. A school committee could do the schools no greater service for the money than in employing an expert stenographer to take every word of teacher and pupils for one day. It would be almost cruel to put such a linguistic photograph on record as an examination of a teacher, but it would show the teacher how valuable would be an extension of his vocabulary.—Journal of Education.

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11:47 am. leaves Byrd street station daily, except Sunday. Leaves Washington for New York at 1:40 pm. Parlor car to Washington.
6:25 pm. leaves Byrd street station daily, except Sunday. Arrives Ashland at 7:45 pm. Sleeper from New York.
10:45 pm. arrives at Byrd street station daily, except Sunday. Sleeper from Washington.
10:45 pm. arrives at Byrd street station daily, except Sunday. Parlor car from Washington.

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4:00 pm. accommodation, leaves Byrd street station; arrives at Ashland at 6 pm.
6:34 pm. leaves Elba; arrives at Ashland at 8:45 pm.
8:47 am. accommodation, arrives at Byrd street station; leaves Ashland at 7:45 am.
5:50 pm. arrives at Elba; leaves Ashland at 8:12 pm.

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E. T. MYERS, General Superintendent.

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11:05 am. Through and Local Mail to all points West, except Sunday. Sleeper from Clifton Forge to Norfolk, daily except Sunday.
3:20 pm. For Newport's News, Old Point and Norfolk, except Sunday.
5:00 pm. Charlottesville accommodation, except Sunday.
6:25 pm. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans. Fast Express, with through Pullmans Daily. Only route running Pullmans West from Richmond.

ARRIVE RICHMOND:
8:30 am. Charlottesville accommodation, except Sunday.
10:55 am. From Norfolk, Old Point, and Newport News, except Sunday. Pullman Parlor Car Old Point to Washington.

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6:10 pm. From Norfolk, Old Point and New York.
9:00 pm. From Louisville and Cincinnati. Fast Express daily.

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Arrive Danville	12:30 am	11:30 am
Leave Danville	12:30 am	11:30 am
Arrive Richmond	10:30 am	9:15 pm
Leave Richmond	12:30 pm	11:30 pm
Arrive Danville	1:30 pm	12:30 am
Leave Danville	1:30 pm	12:30 am
Arrive Richmond	10:30 am	9:15 pm

CONNECTIONS.
Train No. 56 connects daily except Sunday at Keyville for Chase City, Charlottesville, and Oxford; at Greenbush for Durham, Raleigh, Salem, and Winston; and at points on North Carolina Railroad.
Train No. 52 connects daily at Greenbush for Salem, Winston, Raleigh, Goldsboro, and Norfolk; at Chase City for Asheville, Hot Springs, and all points in Western North Carolina; at Charlotte for Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad; for Columbia, Augusta, Aiken, Charleston, Savannah, Thomasville, Ga., Jacksonville and other Florida points; also with Carolina Central railroad at Wilmington.
Trains from the South arrive at Richmond 8:15 am and 10:15 pm.

"Burkeville Train" extended to Clover.
Leave Richmond 7:30 am
Arrive Manchester 7:50 am

AMERICA COURTHOUSE TRAIN.
Leave Richmond 6:00 pm
Arrive New York 6:25 pm
Leave New York 6:25 pm
Arrive Richmond 8:15 am

YORK RIVER LINE.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
The steamers of this line are models of beauty, elegance, and comfort.
Leave Richmond 3:20 pm and 4:20 pm.
Arrive Baltimore 9:20 and 10:40 am.
Leave Baltimore 5 pm.
Arrive Richmond 8:20 am.
The York River Line affords superior advantages to business men in enabling them to leave Richmond near the close of the day's transactions, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, after having enjoyed a delightful night's rest, free from the dust and noise of railway travel.

WEST POINT ACCOMMODATION.
Leave Richmond (2nd St. depot) 7:10 am.
Arrive Richmond 7:25 pm.

"Daily," "Daily except Sunday," Depot and ticket-offices: foot of Virginia street; up-town office, corner Third and Main streets.
PEYTON RANDOLPH, JAS. L. TAYLOR,
General Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent.
SOL. HAAS,
Traffic Manager.
Richmond, Va.

TALBOTT & SONS,
RICHMOND, VA.
WHEAT-MILLS, TOBACCO FACTORY MACHINERY, TURBINE WATER-WHEELS &c.

RAILROADS.

A ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD TIME TABLE.
Commencing SUNDAY, May 4, 1888, trains on this route will run as follows:
TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

Leave Richmond	Arrive Petersburg
8:30 am	9:30 am
9:30 am	10:30 am
10:30 am	11:30 am
11:30 am	12:30 pm
12:30 pm	1:30 pm
1:30 pm	2:30 pm
2:30 pm	3:30 pm
3:30 pm	4:30 pm
4:30 pm	5:30 pm
5:30 pm	6:30 pm
6:30 pm	7:30 pm
7:30 pm	8:30 pm
8:30 pm	9:30 pm
9:30 pm	10:30 pm
10:30 pm	11:30 pm
11:30 pm	12:30 am
12:	